FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 APRIL 1985

### Sudan

Armed Forces Commander in Chief General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab announced the formation of a 15-member "Transitional Military Council" in a statement broadcast by Omdurman radio. The council, headed by himself as chairman, will rule the country for a transitional period. Meanwhile, SUNA reported that Siwar al-Dhahab dismissed the chief justice, and AFP disclosed that the military regime has released imprisoned Muslim Brotherhood leader Hasan al-Turaybi.

Reacting to the new military administration, Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) Commander in Chief John Garang de Mabior stated in an address carried by the clandestine SPLA radio that there is "no difference" between the new and old regimes and that the people should "seize" power from the generals. Garang also gave Siwar al-Dhahab a 1-week deadline within which to establish civilian rule, announcing that the SPLA will maintain a cease-fire within this period except for attacks against "moving military targets." Garang also urged workers and students to continue their strikes.

As for the economic problems facing the new regime, an Armed Forces General Command statement carried by Omdurman radio announced moves to strengthen the Higher National Committee for Containing the Effects of Disaster, Drought, and Desertification. Commenting on the U.S. decision to extend financial aid, an "authorized source" in the General Command told SUNA that the U.S. move was a result of the General Command's foreign policy statement.

In diplomatic developments, SUNA cited a congratulatory phone call from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Siwar al-Dhahab. In Riyadh, Saudi King Fahd met with a visiting Sudanese envoy, SPA noted.

### Lebanon

Two IDF soldiers were killed in a suicide car-bomb attack near Batir, north of Jazzin, Jerusalem radio announced. The young woman driving the car detonated the bomb at an IDF roadblock. A Lebanese National Resistance Front statement cited by Beirut radio claimed that the bomb caused "about 50" Israeli casualties and noted that the woman responsible was a member of the National Social Party.

In another development, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that violent clashes resumed in the Sidon area early on 10 April. A conference of Christian leaders had earlier appealed for an immediate end to the Sidon fighting in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio. The conference, which was hosted by the Maronite patriarch in Bkirki, also reaffirmed Lebanon's close relations with Syria and called for a national Islamic-Christian conference to help save the homeland. However, Lebanese Forces Commander Fu'ad Abu Nadir criticized the conference statement in remarks cited by the Voice of Lebanon, asserting that it does not express all the aspirations of the Christian community and that the conferees did not represent the "comprehensive and effective Christian base." On the Muslim side, Education and Labor Minister Salim al-Huss welcomed "several positive points" contained in the Christian conference statement, according to Beirut radio.

### Israel-Egypt Summit

A summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will be held in Cairo the middle of May, Jerusalem television reported.

### Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes carried out "destructive raids" against Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb the evening of 9 April and hit a "large maritime target" near Khark Island earlier that day, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. The communique also said Iranian artillery shelled Al-Qurnah, Al-Shihabi, and Chuman. Meanwhile, an Iranian military communique reported by IRNA announced that Iraq dropped chemical bombs on Iranian positions in the southern fronts the morning of 9 April. In a statement prior to his departure from Baghdad, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that while he will continue his efforts to solve the Gulf war the gap between Iran and Iraq's positions "is still large," INA reported.

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## Ulema High Council on Rebels, Iranian Interference

*LD092117 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Announcement of the High Council of Ulema and religious leaders of the DRA]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O believers, enter the peace, all of you, and follow not the steps of Satan; he is a manifest foe to you. But if you slip, after the clear signs have come to you, know then that God is almighty, all-wise. [Koranic verse]

In belief in and on the basis of the aforementioned Koranic verse the High Council of Ulema and religious leaders of the DRA, on behalf of all religious leaders of the DRA including teachers of religious education and theology schools, preachers and imams of mosques and takia khana's [Shi'ite places of worship], judges and all Muslim people of our free and independent country, with a sense of responsibility to Almighty God, His righteous messenger, Muhammad — peace be upon him and his family — and Almighty God's holy book, the holy Koran, deem it their faithful and conscientious duty to declare their position in connection with the open interference of Iran's reactionary ruling authorities by organizing the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands, their training and arming, the coordination of their subversive activities in the DRA, and the intensification of religious differences. It announces in connection with a report concerning the affiliation of the so-called four Islamic organizations, which has been broadcast by the mass media of the reactionary authorities of the ruling regime in Iran:

Noble and toiling Muslims, the enemies of our beloved homeland who with the transfer of political power to the Muslim and working people of our country lost all their anti-Islamic privileges and interests in our homeland, began to provide the grounds for the deception of our noble and Muslim compatriots under the mask of Islam and love for Islam, and to encourage them in inhuman and anti-Islamic subversive activities in order to revive their lost interests.

In order to achieve this sinister and greedy goal they created bands of thieves and highway robbers under the names of Islamic organizations here and there under the leadership of their known agents. On the instruction of international reaction and imperialism they are trying, by resorting to various tricks, to deceive our compatriots, separate them from their villages, homes, their land, their brother, sister and family, send them to the camps of death and war, and set them against the interests of their people and homeland.

The vain efforts that Iran's ruling reactionary authorities have recently set out concerning the coordination of the activities of these servant bands and the intensification of religious differences, are a series of these sinister and reactionary measures organized against our people and revolution. Iran's reactionary ruling authorities are trying, by resorting to such anti-Afghan and anti-Islamic actions, to determine the destiny of the people of Afghanistan from Iran: by abusing the beliefs of our people, to achieve their reactionary aims and use the deceived Afghans as cannon fodder in the Iraq-Iran war.

While allowing no one to determine the destiny of our Muslim and working people, we declare that the Muslims of our country are witnessing in action the respect that has been paid to the sacred religion of Islam today in their revolutionary country, unprecedented in the country's entire history. The principle of respect for and the observation and protection of the sacred religion of Islam has been enshrined in the DRA basic principles and the right to observe and perform religious rites for all Islamic faiths has also been upheld.

On the basis of this principle, the DRA state with profound respect for the faith of the people and for the further consolidation of the sacred religion of Islam has spent millions of afghanis for the construction and repair of mosques, takia khanas and holy places and for the provisions of facilities for the performance of religious rites, the maintenance of life of Ulema, religious leaders, imams and all servants of religion in the country. This expenditure during the years of revolution totals more than 851 million afghanis.

It was in line with these measures that following the victory of the April Revolution, in order to improve and better organize Islamic affairs in the country, the General Directorate of Islamic Affairs was created, which was recently promoted to the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Endowment.

In consideration of the daily increasing consolidation of the sacred religion of Islam in the DRA and the programs of the party and revolutionary state toward service to the working Muslims of the country and the unjust and inhuman positions of the enemies of revolution, the High Council of Ulema and religious leaders of the DRA announce with a sense of responsibility to Almighty God to all Iranian Muslim brothers and deceived Afghans, not to be deceived by the enemies of the homeland, the enemies of revolution and the enemies of Islam who have no aim other than to preserve their anti-Islamic reactionary and greedy interests and to realize truth in complete accord with the guidance of God and to act in its light.

Almighty God instructs mankind in this regard: Whenever you realize the truth and you see the reasons that prove the truth and yet you slip into falsehood, then you should be aware that Almighty God is powerful, knowledgeable and wise. And what you are destined to receive as a result of your pursuit of the wrong path will be counted the result of your own deeds in accordance with the norms of justice. This is our reason, this is our religious jurisprudence.

The holy Koran writes concerning those who do not pay attention to and do not trust clear facts, those who follow falsehood and lies in order to gain unlawful material interest, and those who will still pursue their unrightful position: They are the group that Almighty God has not willed to cleanse their heart and mind of filth. Their destiny is their deeds, that is, poverty, humiliation, and great torment in the next world, since they are very much interested in gaining unlawful goods.

O messenger, if a group of them comes before you complaining, issue your decision concerning them, or never listen to them. If you refrain from hearing their complaints, they can never harm you; and if you decide to reach a decision concerning their

complaints, in that case order and decree in the name of justice, because God loves those who uphold justice.

O faithful Muslims, we invite you to live in peace and to pursue a peaceful life. Do not pursue the steps of the Satan that wants to incite war and bloodshed among Muslims, because the Satan is your most obvious enemy. Prosperous are those faithful Muslims of the DRA who, on the basis of their realization of the sold-out counterrevolution elements have considered them as fugitive Satans from the homeland and, by profoundly realizing the Islam-loving policy of their revolutionary power, have accepted the truth in accordance with the orders of God and are fighting on a daily increasing basis to defend the truth and the interests of the people, the homeland and revolution against all intrigues of the enemies. We feel regret for those who do not pay attention to and do not trust clear and telling facts, and who are following falsehood in order to achieve unlawful gains. Amen.

### 'Diplomatic Sources' Cited on Soviet Convoy Ambush

*HK091426 Hong Kong AFP in English 1449 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] Islamabad, Pakistan, April 9 (AFP) — Afghan guerrillas attacked two Soviet convoys along the Salang highway in northern Afghanistan late last month, causing "substantial Soviet casualties" and destroying 113 military vehicles, Western diplomatic sources said here today. The diplomats confirmed a resistance claim that the guerrillas ambushed an ammunition-laden Soviet military convoy along the highway, which links Kabul with the Soviet border.

Quoting an "excellent source", the diplomats added that 80 trucks carrying ammunition were burnt in the March 23 attack on the convoy south of Salang.

Resistance sources asserted that more than 400 Soviets and Afghans died when the insurgents planted a time-bomb in a truck of the parked convoy, triggering a series of blasts in trucks and oil tankers.

Diplomats quoting "independent sources" reported that the resistance fighters attacked another Soviet convoy between Salang and Jababul Siraj on March 30, wrecking another 33 military vehicles. Casualties in this incident were reported to exceed 20.

Radio Kabul said two days ago: "The highway is open and the Afghan security forces will never allow its closure by the enemies of the revolution".

Diplomats in Islamabad said Soviet helicopter gunships last week carried a number of retaliatory raids in villages alongside the road. They said villagers were fleeing the area, some going as far as Kabul or Pakistan.

In November 1982, two Soviet convoys collided inside the Salang tunnel, killing between 500 and 700 people according to various reports.

### 9 Rebels Captured Near Kabul; Documents Seized

*LD081709 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Apr 85*

[Text] During a successful operation mounted yesterday by the militant security forces in the villages of Lalandar [Kabul city suburbs], a number of the savage rebels belonging to the criminal band of Etehad-e Eslami were crushed along with their murderous ringleader, Mubarak Shah, and nine of these lunatics were captured.

Seized from them were a Chinese-made recoilless rifle with ammunition, a Chinese-made missile launcher with 3 rounds of ammunition; 13 assorted weapons with 2,000 rounds; 4 boxes of anti-tank mines; a quantity of medicine; and a large quantity of anti-state documents showing their direct link with imperialist countries.

### Mujahidin Destroy Herat Post, Kill Personnel

*GF081818 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Dari 1715 GMT 8 Apr 85*

[Text] According to a report reaching us, late last week our crusading brothers in a guerrilla operation against the security post of Tavanah, a district in Herat Province, destroyed the post using their enemy-burning rockets and killing all its mercenary personnel.

### Gandhi Peace Moves Welcomed in Parliament

*BK091449 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] The initiative taken by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to promote world peace, to end the Gulf war, and improve neighborly relations, is widely welcomed in the lower house of Parliament today. Taking part in the inconclusive discussion on the budgetary demands of the External Affairs Ministry, members emphasized the need to improve India's relations with her neighbors. However, they expressed their serious concern over the Sri Lankan situation and wanted an early settlement of the Tamil issue. They were in favor of a negotiated political settlement of the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka.

Initiating the discussion, Mr N. Venkataraman, Telugu Desam, said it is unfortunate that despite India's best efforts, relations with neighboring countries still remain strained.

Most of the members also showed their concern about the supply of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan by the United States and about the reported possibility of Pakistan acquiring nuclear capability.

An opposition member cautioned the government against certain foreign powers, which, he said, are trying to disturb peace in the subcontinent.

A suggestion was made to convene a meeting of littoral states to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Members criticized the advanced countries for their protectionist policies and wanted India to take initiative as chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement to get a better deal for the developing countries. Some of them demanded more severe economic sanctions against South Africa. A suggestion was made for steps to improve relations with Latin American countries.

There was also a suggestion to strengthen the nonaligned news agencies pool to check negative reporting by Western news agencies. The need to (?tone) up the functions of the Indian missions abroad was emphasized.

### Punjab Group on Gandhi Economic Initiative

*BK091445 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] The state level communal harmony committee for Punjab, which met in Chandigarh today, has urged the people of the state to respond positively to the initiatives taken by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. The committee, in a resolution, welcomed the package of economic incentives announced by the prime minister recently to boost and regenerate the economy of Punjab. The resolution said the solution to the Punjab tangle will have to be found within the Constitution, safeguarding national integrity. Appealing to the peace-loving people in Punjab to frustrate the evil designs of disruptive and antinational forces, the committee urged the people to reassert its traditions of communal harmony, peace and goodwill.

The meeting, presided over by the governor, Mr Arjun Singh, was attended by 42 nonofficial members from all walks of life. Political parties, which attended, included the Congress-I, CPI, CPI-M, All India Communist Party, Bharatiya Janata Party, Akali Dal — Tara Singh group, and Akali Dal — Peruman group, and many religious organizations.

Later, talking to newsmen, the governor, Mr Arjun Singh, said the majority of the committee members wanted communal harmony rallies to be held in all the districts of the state. He said the first of the series of such rallies to be held at Amritsar sometime next week.

Replying to a question about the proposed agitation by the Akali Dal, Mr Arjun said this is not the right time to launch any agitation and expressed the hope that the Akali Dal will take everything into consideration before taking any such decision.

However, the Punjab governor added that the government will ensure that normal life is not affeced in anyway in the state.

### Gujarat Strike Receives 'Partial Response'

*BK091613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] The Gujarat bundh [strike], called by the Parents Association today in protest against the reservation policy of the state government and the arrest of student leaders, passed off peacefully, barring a few minor incidents. The bundh evoked a partial response. Central and state government offices, banks, private offices, state transport bus services, and essential services functioned as usual.

However, in Ahmedabad, main markets, shops and schools remained closed. The bundh call received a poor response in Saurashtra region.

In Surendranagar and Junagadh, district shops and markets remained closed, and students boycotted examinations. The bundh had no impact in Baroda.

The state home minister, Mr Amar Singh Chowdhury, told newsmen at Gandhinagar this evening that the bundh call has failed to make much impact. He said that the government is ready to release all the seven students arrested so far under the NSA [National Security Act] if the agitation is withdrawn.

### 'Violent Mobs' Teargassed

*BK100318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Apr 85*

[Text] In Gujarat, police fired tear gas shells at three places in Ahmedabad last night to disperse violent mobs indulging in stone throwing. Six persons, including four police officers, were injured in last night's incidents.

Twenty-four persons have been taken into custody. The situation in the city, barring these incidents, is peaceful.

Meanwhile, the All-Gujarat Education Reforms Committee has rejected the conditional offer of the state home minister, Mr Amrsinh Chaudhari, to release all the student leaders if the agitation against the reservation policy is withdrawn.

## AFP Cites 'Unprecedented' Defense Deal With USSR

*HK091048 Hong Kong AFP in English 1019 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] New Delhi, April 9 (AFP) — India is negotiating an "unprecedented defence deal" with the Soviet Union, including technology for nuclear submarines, tanks and a radar-guided missile system, a newspaper said today.

*THE HINDUSTAN TIMES* said the two countries were also discussing possible cooperation in space, including the launching of Indian satellites for both communications and intelligence purposes.

The report came after Indian Defence Minister Narasimha Rao returned last week from extensive talks in the Soviet Union, New Delhi's chief arms supplier. India has announced plans to buy the advanced MIG-29 aircraft from Moscow.

Among the items under consideration, the *TIMES* said, was the transfer of Soviet technology for India's program to build nuclear submarines.

Indian defense teams discussed with their Soviet counterparts supply of the latest all-weather, all-terrain tanks and lasers, the paper said.

They also talked about possible supply of a land-to-sea missile defense system linked to an extensive radar cover, said the *TIMES*. It did not specify where or when the talks were held.

The *TIMES* said that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was shown satellite pictures of weapons in Pakistan "which have a first strike capacity to hit all major cities of northern India."

Mr. Gandhi is expected to visit Moscow later this year.

## U.S. Role in Defection of USSR Diplomat Viewed

*BK071718 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 27 Mar 85 p 6*

[Editorial: "How and Where?"]

[Text] The government would have legitimate excuse for concern if the United States has in any way assisted the Soviet diplomat, Mr Igor Gezha a former Third Secretary in the Soviet Information Department in Delhi, to leave the country even while the local authorities were engaged in a desperate manhunt to locate him. The first report that Mr Gezha had defected to the United States came from the Soviet Ambassador in Delhi, who so informed the Foreign Secretary on Saturday night. The U.S. Charge d'Affaires on Sunday confirmed this and a press note subsequently issued by the American Embassy stated that the Soviet diplomat had requested and been granted political asylum in the United States "at a point outside India". It, however, disavowed any connection between this episode and the gunning down of another Soviet official, an engineer Khitrichenko, in New Delhi a few days after Mr Gezha's disappearance, and condemned this as an act of terrorism.

The Indian Government has sought fuller details from the U.S. about how and where Mr Gezha was granted asylum. Some reports suggest that Gezha was a China-watcher who was being wooed by the Americans and that he decided to defect as his extended tenure in India was almost coming to a close. The grant of asylum to defecting personnel is well established in diplomatic practice; but the host government should be kept informed. In this case the question that must be asked is how Mr Gezha, who disappeared from the Lodi Gardens in Delhi early on the morning of March 17, left the country, and on what papers. If he did slip away on his own however, then the U.S. Government would not be answerable to India. But if his flight was assisted in any way then the absence of information would be a breach of friendly etiquette if not of protocol. The Soviets too delayed informing the Indian authorities of Mr Gezha's disappearance for 12 to 14 hours and seemed to have been reluctant to part with much information to the police either about him or Khitrichenko. Maybe they had their own suspicions about Mr Gezha and had a shrewd idea of what might have happened. In any event India would not wish to be turned into an arena of superpower gamesmanship.

## Prime Minister Junejo Announces New Cabinet

*HK101046 Hong Kong AFP in English 1030 GMT 10 Apr 85*

[Text] Rawalpindi, Pakistan, April 10 (AFP) — New Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo today announced a 13-member civilian Cabinet, retaining four ministers of the outgoing military regime.

The Cabinet was sworn in by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq at the state guest house today. Besides the 13 full ministers, seven ministers of state and two advisors were also named.

The new Cabinet is a mixture of technical experts and politicians, with some of those appointed ministers having no previous government experience.

Outgoing Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan retained his portfolio, along with Finance and Planning Minister Mahbubul Haq. Two ex-ministers from Baluchistan Province, Zafarullah Jamali and Prince Mohyuddin Baluch, joined the new Cabinet.

General Zia dissolved the military government after Mr. Junejo on March 23 won the confidence of the party-less parliament elected in February.

The new Cabinet will, for some time, serve under martial law imposed by General Zia after staging a coup against Former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto on July 5, 1977.

General Zia has said martial law will continue for "a few months". He partly restored the 1973 Constitution but clauses relating to fundamental rights and judiciary powers remain suspended.

Meanwhile in the first change of top officials since Mr. Junejo took office, last night General Mujibur Rehman returned to the Army from the civilian post of information secretary.

Addressing the new Cabinet today, Gen. Zia said the ministers had the great responsibility of making Pakistan a "real Islamic state".

Mr. Junejo said the new Cabinet was fully aware of the challenges which lay before it, and ministers were taking office with the "absolute determination to overcome all the challenges faced by the country".

The ceremony was attended by the chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee.

The government line-up was listed as follows:

**Local Government:**
Ghulam Mohammad Ahmad Khan Manika
**Information and Broadcasting:**
Hamid Nasir Chadha
**Trade:**
Salim Saifullah
**Labour and Manpower:**
Haji Hanif Tayyab
**Production:**
Khaqan Abbasi
**Housing and Works:**
Yusuf Reza Gilani
**Industries:**
Syed Zafar Ali Shah
**Finance and Planning:**
Mahbubul Haq
**Foreign Affairs:**
Sahabzada Yaqub Khan
**Communications:**
Prince Mohyuddin Baluch
**Water and Power:**
Zafarullah Khan Jamali
**Railways:**
Abdul Ghafoor Khan
**Justice and Parliamentary Affairs:**
Iqbal Ahmad Khan

### Cabinet Sworn In

*BK100826 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 10 Apr 85*

[Text] Members of the federal Cabinet took the oath of office in Rawalpindi today. They include 13 ministers and 7 ministers of state. President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq administered oaths to them at a ceremony attended by Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo. The names of the ministers are: Ghulam Mohammad Ahmad Khan Manika, Hamid Nasir Chadha, Iqbal Ahmad Khan, Dr Mahbubul Haq, Salim Saifullah, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Abdul Ghafoor Khan of Hoti, Haji Hanif Tayyab, Mohyuddin Baluch, Khaqan Abbasi, Yusuf Reza Gilani, Syed Zafar Ali Shah, Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali.

The names of ministers of state are: Dr Attiya Inayatullah, Maqbool Ahmad, Rai Munshi Wali Khan, Zain Noorani, Islamuddin Sheykh, Mir Haji Karim, and Syed Qasim Shah.

Addressing the ministers on the occasion, the president said that the country is entering a historical era. He emphasized to the ministers that they must fulfill an important responsibility to make Pakistan an Islamic state in a true sense. The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, expressed the firm determination that he and his ministers will play their full role to make Pakistan a true Islamic state and meet the expectations of the people. The Cabinet held its first session after the swearing-in ceremony.

## Federal Secretaries' Portfolios Reshuffled

*BK091541 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] It has been officially stated in Rawalpindi that Lieutenent General Mujibur Rehman Khan, who has been working as the secretary for information and broadcasting, has been returned to the Defense Ministry.

The secretary for industries, Mr Izharul Haq, has been appointed secretary for petroleum and natural resources. Mr Mukhtar Masood, the secretary for petroleum and natural resources, has

been appointed secretary of commerce. The additional secretary in the prime minister's secretariat, Mr Mohammad Anwar Zahid, has been appointed additional secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. He will also discharge the responsibilities of the secretary for information and broadcasting until further arrangements. These appointments and transfers come into effect at once.

### New North-West Province Chief Minister Sworn In

*BK071053 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Apr 85*

[Excerpts] Arbab Mohammad Jahangir Khan was sworn in as the NWFP chief minister in Peshawar this morning. The provincial governor, Lieutenant General Fazle Haq, administered the oath.

Earlier, the governor said that he had nominated Arbab Jahangir Khan as chief minister after mature consideration beside consulting the president, the prime minister, and his own colleagues.

### DAWN on Efforts To Produce Nuclear Energy

*GF091448 Karachi DAWN in English 7 Apr 85 p 7*

[Excerpt] The statement of the Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. Munir Ahmed last week that "Pakistan now hoped to build a larger 900 megawatt nuclear power plant by early 1990s" would, perhaps be widely interpreted as an expression of fervant optimism.

For plainly the odds against the plant coming on stream even 10 years hence are overwhelming.

Obviously, the chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) had the projected Chashma Nuclear Power Plant (CHASHNUPP) in mind when he addressed the delegates from 10 countries attending the seventh working group meeting of the Regional Co-operative Agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at Lahore.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Munir Ahmed Khan, according to the news agency report, said that "Pakistan now hoped to build a larger 900 megawatt plant by early 1990s and establish about 5,000 megawatt of nuclear capacity by the turn of the century."

"If these plans materialised", Mr. Khan went on, "nuclear power would meet about 25 per cent of electricity requirements by that time."

No one in Pakistan, however, could possibly be more keenly aware of the difficulties of the task or the constraints shackling our efforts than the PAEC chairman.

Take, for instance, the 900 MW Chashma Nuclear Power Plant (CHASHNUPP) at Chashma in the Mianwali District of the Punjab, the sanction for which was accorded by the government of Pakistan three years ago. CHASHNUPP, unlike the Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP), is to use light water reactor which requires enriched uranium. The KANUPP, it may be added, is heavy water moderated and uses natural uranium as fuel.

International tenders for Chashma were floated in 1983 and it was subsequently stated that the PAEC authorities were negotiating with several reactor suppliers in Europe.

Simultaneously, the American and the British press reported that all Western reactor suppliers in the informal suppliers' club, were under heavy pressure from Washington to desist from providing any nuclear reactor, parts or equipment, to Pakistan.

In fact, presumably, the PAEC chairman had these reports in view when in the same address to the Lahore meeting he put in an eloquent plea for the waiving of all restrictions on the transfer of nuclear technology from the industrialised countries to the developing ones.

In fact, we have it on good authority that Pakistani nuclear scientists, attending seminars or symposia in the West, are often made to cool their heels in the anterooms while the rest of their colleague tour nuclear installations or plants.

Placed in a virtual academic quarantine as far as the pursuit of studies in nuclear science in the Western seats of learning are concerned, Pakistan was forced to establish its own courses of higher study and training at home. The Centre for Nuclear Studies at the Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology (PINSTECH) in Rawalpindi, for instance, had to institute M.Sc (nuclear engineering) courses in such subjects as nuclear reactor safety, nuclear chemical plant design, radiation shielding, radioactive waste management, environment engineering, and computer programming.

Indeed, it is these locally-trained nuclear scientists, engineers and technicians — through what the PAEC chairman says, the policy of indigenisation — who have kept the Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) functioning, without undue interruption and mishap. There is, of course, a story behind it.

Following the explosion by India of a nuclear device at Pokhran desert close to the Pakistan border in April, 1974, it may be recalled, Canada which had supplied the reactor, equipment and heavy water etc to India, decided to penalise, not India but Pakistan. Unilaterally, Ottawa in December 1976 abrogated its agreement with Pakistan for the supply of nuclear fuel, spares even safety information to the KANUPP, designed, constructed and installed by the Canadian General Electric Company in 1965-72.

Since then the 137-megawatts plant has been run and maintained entirely by Pakistani engineers, testifying to PAEC's determination to be self-reliant and be on its own.

Operating for the major part of 1984 for instance, KANUPP attained, in the station's jargon, an availability factor of 66 per cent.

This meant that the station was 'on line' for almost eight months of the year, including a continuous run of 104 days as against a previous high of 75 days, when the Canadians were operating it.

KANUPP generated during 1984 over 290 million units of electricity and accounted for 15 per cent of the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation's [KESC] output. (KANUPP sells the power its nuclear reactor generates to the KESC).

Not only did Pakistani engineers and technicians man the station, they also carried out several design modifications, in-service inspection and the maintenance of major equipment. They fabricated quite a few parts without any foreign help.

In fact, a pleasant surprise for newsmen who toured KANUPP was the display of a veritable "exhibition" of an astonishingly large range of parts, spares and equipment, either fabricated by the KANUPP itself or by other workshops and factories in Karachi, Lahore, Gujranwala and elsewhere.

Among the most notable achievements of the KANUPP technicians of course, is the manufacture of indigenous bundles of fuel used in the reactor.

Calling for a high degreee of sophisticated expertise, the task was successfully accomplished, adding a new feather in the PAEC's cap.

As specialists at the station explained, the design specification of uranium oxide powder and pellets were carefully studied and optimized in accordance with the known requirements of the CANDU-type Canadian General Electric reactors.

Stringent quality control and quality assurance measures were imposed at each step in the manufacture of the fuel bundles. This was because no irradiation facilities were available.

Confident but still cautious, the scientists introduced the fuel bundles as a precaution first at the periphery of the reactor core where the neutron flux is minimal. As new grounds were broken and experience gained, the fuel was moved inwards. Currently, according to the station sources, indigenous fuel is used everywhere in the core.

Climaxing a scientific feat, early made-in-Pakistan nuclear fuel bundles have now achieved the maximum designed burn-up. This is no small achievement for a developing country with a narrow scientific base. The PAEC and its technical staff — there are several girls in the computer room — were thrown a challenge. They rose to meet it squarely.

Backed by extensive uranium exploration in northern Pakistan and mining at Lahore, the fabrication of safe and satisfactory fuel bundles for the nuclear power reactor has won for Pakistan the accolade of mastering the technology of the front-end of the nuclear fuel cycle.

In fact, in the words of a PAEC spokesman, Pakistan today has joined the small group of nations which explores and mines its own uranium, refines and upgrades it to the required specifications, fabricates it as fuel and finally burns it in a commercial power reactor to produce electricity.

It may here be added that the KANUPP operates under the full safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Vienna whose inspectors regularly visit the plant.

An array of powerful TV cameras operating round-the-clock in the reactor room and around the "swimming pool" where the nuclear fuel is cooled, monitors every movement of men and materials to ensure that nuclear materials are not diverted to purposes other than the generation of electricity that courses through the KESC's grid.

CHASHNUPP also will be under similar IAEA safeguards and supervision.

To prove its bona fides, Pakistan has stated solemnly that it has no intention of producing nuclear weapons, it wants, in fact a ban on all nuclear weapons.

What else can one ask for? But, apparently, such is the invidious discrimination against Pakistan that it must be denied even the technology for the production of energy at Chashma. That the Western ban is patently unfair is clear from the fact that only Pakistan has been singled out for boycott.

## BANGLADESH

### Subdistrict Council Elections Set for 16, 20 May

*BK091537 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali 1430 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] The Election Commission has announced the schedule for the election of the chairmen of the subdistrict councils. According to it, the elections will be held on 16 and 20 May. The filing of nomination papers has been set for 23 April. The scrutiny will take place the next day. The last date of withdrawal of nomination is 30 April.

The Election Commission will announce shortly the subdistricts where the elections will take place on 16 and 20 May. The (?additional district commissioner) has been appointed as the returning officer for all the subdistricts under a district.

It may be recalled that, according to the rules, nomination papers should be filed with the returning officers along with a 5,000 taka deposit.

### Election Preparations Voided

*BK091513 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali 1430 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] The chief martial law administrator [CMLA] has issued Martial Law Order No. 92 under which all steps taken by the Election Commission for the purpose of holding elections for chairmen of subdistrict councils and all orders temporarily issued under any legal jurisdiction for the attainment of that goal prior to the promulgation of this order have been declared void. However, the preparation of the electoral roll will not come under this order.

The nomination papers filed for the position of chairman of subdistrict councils prior to the promulgation of this order have also been declared void. The money deposited along with the nomination papers will be returned.

## SRI LANKA

### Athulathmudali Tours Nuwara Eliya, Attends Rally

*BK081529 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 8 Apr 85*

[Text] National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said yesterday that the terrorists do not accept any proposal aimed at peace, as their aim is to disrupt democracy in the country and topple the democratically elected administration with the use of weapons. He described the terrorists as a Marxist and racist group who massacre innocent people. But the minister expressed his confidence that the terrorists would never achieve their goal of a separate state.

The minister, who toured the Nuwara Eliya District yesterday, met the people in the plantations and in other villages to discuss their problems. He was accorded a rousing welcome by all groups of people. Speaking at a rally held at Ragala, the minister paid his tributes to the people for maintaining peace in the district.

Minister Athulathmudali also said that although everybody except the terrorists accepted that a political solution is necessary to the present crisis, nobody disclosed their proposals.

Referring to the talks he had with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the minister said that the recent events in India were the result of their talks. He said that if the terrorists wanted war, the Armed Forces have the strength to face it.

The minister disclosed that all government MP's would come forward to defeat the no confidence motion by the opposition against Minister S. Thondaman. The minister also pointed out any disruption of peace in the south would help the terrorists and appealed to the Sinhalese, Tamil, and Muslim people in the plantation to live in peace and harmony.

The minister of rural industrial development, S. Thondaman, described President Jayewardene as the only leader capable of finding a solution to the present problem. The district minister for Nuwara Eliya, Renuka Herath, and the government agent, (Kumar Abaysinghe), also addressed the rally.

### Official Dismisses Charge of Torturing Tamils

*BK061434 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 6 Apr 85*

[Text] Sri Lanka today dismissed as utter untruth the charge by a Tamil separatist leader that 40 Tamils extradited from Italy were being tortured. An official source said today that the 40 Sri Lankans who arrived in Colombo on Wednesday [3 April] escorted by Italian police have been detained by the criminal investigation department for questioning. Nobody has been tortured. We [words indistinct] so that you can ask them, the official said, rejecting the allegation as utter untruth. The Tamils were among 100 Sri Lankans caught by the Italian police for involvement in drug trafficking and were arrested in Italy last month. Other reports have said that Colombo authorities have linked them with militant separatist groups.

### Trade Unions To Demonstrate Over Thatcher Visit

*HK081252 Hong Kong AFP in English 0810 GMT 8 Apr 85*

[By Neville de Silva]

[Text] Colombo, April 6 (AFP) — Trade unions have threatened demonstrations in protest against this week's scheduled visit to Sri Lanka by British Premier Margaret Thatcher, and two small opposition parties are to boycott one of her major engagements. Mrs Thatcher is due to arrive here on Thursday for a two-day official visit, part of her current tour of Asia.

The Ceylon Federation of Labour said it will demonstrate against Mrs Thatcher's "anti-working class policies" because the "working class of Sri Lanka cannot be indifferent to her visit to us." The federation will hold a public rally on Wednesday, the day before she arrives.

Meanwhile two parliamentary opposition parties, the Communist Party and the People's United Front, announced a boycott of Mrs Thatcher's address to Parliament, scheduled for Saturday.

They objected to the summoning of Parliament on Saturday, which is the traditional new year for the Sinhala and Tamil communities, when certain rites have to be scrupulously observed. Each party has one member of Parliament.

Among the principal topics Mrs Thatcher is expected to discuss with President Junius Jayewardene is the issue of the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka, according to diplomatic sources.

Militant Tamils, alleging discrimiation at the hands of the Sinhala majority, seek a separate state in the north and east and the often violent campaign has claimed more than 610 lives since mid-November. Mrs Thatcher, because of pressure in Britain from expatriate Tamils and some concerned parliamentarians, is expected to urge a speedy political solution, the diplomats observed.

Mr Jayewardene is expected to tell her that there cannot be fruitful discussions until there is an end to "Terrorist violence." The soruces said Mrs Thatcher — who is faced with sectarian violence in norhtern Ireland — is expected to appreciate that point. And it is a point she will be expected to reiterate to Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi when she visits New Delhi, the last stop on her Asian tour, they added.

Colombo's position is that Tamil militancy could be controlled, if not stamped out, if India helped by cracking down on separatists operating out of southern India.

Mr Jayewardene is expected to repeat his request for British help in preventing Tamils based in Britain from giving financial aid to militant separatist groups hostile to the Sri Lankan Government.

Sri Lankan leaders are also expected to urge Mrs Thatcher to maintain British aid in spite of some calls that the assistance be stopped because of alleged human rights violations here. The need for continued foreign aid, especially from Western countries, was becoming vital in the current economic situation here, diplomats said.

With tea prices falling in local and international markets, Finance Minister Ronnie de Mel has warned that all government fiscal calculations will be badly upset.

Mrs Thatcher is unlikely to forget that Sri Lanka was one of the handful of developing countries that voted with Britain at the United Nations on the Falklands resolution in 1982, after the South Atlantic war.

The Jayewardene government earned some displeasure at home and among the non-aligned community for siding with Britain against Argentina at the United Nations.

Mrs Thatcher is only the second British prime minister to visit Sri Lanka, formerly Ceylon, since the country gained independence from Britain in 1948.

Her main official engagement will be the commissioning of the British-funded Victoria hydroelectric and irrigation project near Kandy, 115 kilometers (72 miles) northeast of here.

## Khomeyni Receives Rafiqdust, Hashemi-Rafsanjani

*LD092048 Tehran IRNA in English 1924 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] Tehran, April 9, IRNA — Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution, received Islamic Revolution's Guards Minister Mohsen Rafiqdust, and leader of the Friday mass prayers 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in separate meetings, Tuesday [9 April].

Also, a group of relatives of martyrs, prisoners of war, those missing in action and disabled ex-combatants had an audience with the imam.

## Rafiqdust Briefs Rafsanjani on 'Missile Industry'

*LD092040 Tehran IRNA in English 1928 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] Tehran, April 9, IRNA — Islamic Revolution's Guards (IRGC) Minister Mohsen Rafiqdust, met with the Supreme Defence Council Spokesman, 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani today. In this meeting, Rafiqdust presented a report on the latest progress in the IRGC's missile industry.

## Iraqi Chemical Weapons Attacks Continue

### Joint Staff Communique

*LD091721 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] According to a communique issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the north-western, Piranshahr, Hajj 'Umran, Bakhtaran, Ilam, Nahr-Anvar, Chazzabah, Kushk and Hoseyniyeh fronts the Islamic combatants disrupted enemy supply and operational activities with their artillery fire.

An enemy patrol group on the Bakhtaran border fronts was forced to flee yesterday because of the Islamic forces' fire and because of some casualties. In the sector opposite Qasr-e Shirin heavy casualties were inflicted on an enemy armored column.

On the Arvand River front gendarmerie fire destroyed more than 10 enemy weapons' emplacements and 12 Iraqi personnel.

According to the same report, at 1230 and 1250 today enemy aircraft bombed Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, wrecking a number of houses. Sardasht was brought under enemy artillery fire at 2230 yesterday.

According to a report from the Armed Forces Joint Staff, at 1530 yesterday the Iraqi Ba'thist criminals dropped chemical bombs on our forces' positions on the southern fronts; at 0730 today the mercenary criminals deployed chemical weapons against our mighty forces on the same front.

According to reports the Islamic combatants' preparedness for enemy chemical bombing considerably minimized the damage from the bombings.

### Foreign Ministry Statement

*LD091751 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] Despite repeated warnings by the Islamic Republic of Iran in connection with Iraq's decision to continue the use of chemical weapons and also the statement by the UN secretary general condemning the use of such weapons, the Iraqi regime on the afternoon of Monday, 8 April, using aircraft and artillery, subjected the Badr operational sector to large-scale chemical attacks, culminating in the poisoning of a number of defenders of Islam.

In this connection the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, stressing that the Iraqi regime's war crime is a sign of the degree of its commitment to international regulations and obligations in all spheres, drew the attention of international forums and appropriate organizations to the fact that Iraq's embarking on this crime at a time when the UN secretary general is in Baghdad following up his efforts to persuade that regime to refrain from continuing to violate international regulations and the 1925 Geneva protocol is tantamount to a clear insult to the person of the secretary general and his efforts.

Those international organizations and forums that have shown indifference to the Islamic Republic's warnings with regard to the sinister designs of the Iraqi regime are now responsible as regards the continued use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi regime and the dangers thus threatening the international community.

The statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also said: At a time when the United Nations is continuing its efforts, the question may now be posed to the international community as to what serious steps are to be taken by the Security Council with regard to the efforts being made by the UN secretary general? Steps by a Security Council whose (?indulgence) in the past in regard to condemning the Iraqi regime following the issuing of the first official report about the use of chemical weapons, that is, Document No. 6/1633 of the Security Council, definitely resulted in encouraging Iraq to continue using such weapons.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while considering the lack of a positive response by the United Nations on stationing an observer mission in Tehran as provoking a repetition of chemical attacks by Iraq, stresses the need to station a mission in order to investigate the cases of the use of chemical weapons and to regularly report such cases to the United Nations, and also calls on the UN secretary general to expeditiously dispatch a specialist and medical mission to Tehran in order to visit the areas subjected to chemical attacks by the Iraqi regime and to visit and examine the injured.

The repeated crimes by the Iraqi regime and the clear violation of international regulations are increasingly supporting the views of the Islamic Republic of Iran that Saddam is a war criminal and any effort that cannot culminate in (?breaking up) that regime will seriously endanger international peace and security.

**Official Criticizes UN**

*LD092055 Tehran IRNA in English 1933 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] Tehran, April 8, IRNA — Following Iraq's renewed deployment of chemical weapons, Iran once again questioned the silence of the U.N. Security Council in this regard and said it would try to force the Iraqi regime to stop its crimes through international pressure.

"We will try to remain committed to the rules of war and force the enemy (Iraq) to stop this atrocity through political means as much as possible," Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili said.

"The idea of retaliation could only be presented in case the international organisations are impotent."

Iraqi planes and artillery bombed Iranian positions in the southern fronts with chemical bombs Monday [8 April] and today, causing a number of casualties.

In an interview with IRNA, Ardabili criticised the Security Council for not issuing a clear resolution condemning Iraq's use of chemical weapons. While the use of such weapons by Iraq is clearly implied by the [word indistinct] secretary general's statements, "How can this silence be interpreted?"

"Can it not mean that the influential members of the Security Council have a greater commitment to protect Saddam rather than preserving international laws and rights?" Ardabili asked.

"How can the Security Council represent itself as an impartial body with its silence?"

**Commmentary on Further Use**

*GF100700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0450 GMT 10 Apr 85*

[Unattributed commentary: "The End of the Trip by the UN Secretary General and Iraqi Insistance on Violating International Laws"]

[Excerpts] During the past 2 days while the UN secretary general was in Tehran and Baghdad in an effort to find a solution to end the attacks against civilian areas, the Iraqi regime used chemical weapons on the fronts of the imposed war against the warriors of Islam several times. Since the victorious Badr operations started, which were successfully concluded by the warriors of Islam, the Iraqi regime has used chemical weapons repeatedly in order to retaliate for its repeated defeats.

Currently the wounded from these inhuman acts are being treated in hospitals in European countries. This has shown international public opinion that Iraq is the only one violating international conventions and that it is a violator of agreements that it signed during peacetime.

Two years ago the Saddam regime used chemical weapons extensively during the Khaibar operations. Even though the majority of the world's countries, international organizations, and especially the UN Security Council were convinced of this unhuman act by the Iraqi regime as a result of the dispatch of the wounded abroad and a trip by a delegation of UN experts, the arena remained open for the rulers of Baghdad to again use chemical weapons anytime they suffered a damaging defeat in battle because the United Nations refused to take a decisive position.

Thus the Iraqi regime again used chemical weapons during the Badr operations and afterward. Even though statements issued by some governments and international organizations this time are closer to the truth, they are still not sufficient in condemning the Iraqi regime. The UN secretary general prior to his recent trip to Tehran, condemned the use of chemical weapons, bombing of civilian areas, attacks against commercial shipping, and threats against international airways. There is no doubt that all these instances are proof of Iraqi violations of international commitments noted by the secretary general. Among them is the violation of the 1925 Geneva Accord banning the use of chemical weapons which was signed by Iraq in 1931.

In addition, because international public opinion has been strongly mobilized against the Iraqi use of biological weapons [as heard], even the supporters of Saddam have had to note Iraq's responsibility in order to attract public opinion. A spokesman for the U.S. State Department officially announced on 26 March that as a result of medical investigations by European doctors carried out on Iranian wounded, it is clear to the United States that Iraq has been using chemical weapons. He added that Washington has asked its allies — Europe and Japan — to refrain from sending material to Iraq that can be used to manufacture chemical weapons.

Under such circumstances when even the supporters of Iraq have confessed to the Iraqi use of chemical weapons, this country's UN representative has again announced that his country has not used such weapons!

Such remarks by the representative of the Iraqi regime, when everyone has accepted the use of chemical weapons by the Saddamist forces, makes it clear that the hesitation of the international organizations in this respect and in condemning the use of such weapons without identifying its user, the Iraqi regime, will continue to give Saddam the opportunity to repeat his crimes. The issue may be even deeper.

The Saddam regime does not see any other way to maintain itself and to retaliate for its defeats at the war fronts except by violating all the accords it has signed and sticking its tongue out at international organizations.

In this respect it does not even accept the verdict of international observers and referees. Attacks against civilian areas by the Iraqi regime fall within the same framework.

Yesterday the regime repeated its latest (?ploy) for the UN secretary general which is either allout war or allout peace and, ignoring all international principles, it threatened that if it cannot force the Islamic Republic of Iran into peace, it will continue attacks against civilian areas or commercial shipping in the Persian Gulf.

### Velayati, Perez de Cuellar Comment on Visit

*LD081244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Apr 85*

[Text] UN Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, who arrived in Tehran yesterday to hold talks with the Islamic Republic's officials, left Tehran this morning. He was seen off by Foreign Minister Velayati and a number of the Ministry's officials.

Before his departure Perez De Cuellar spoke to correspondents:

[Begin De Cuellar recording in English fading into Persian translation] As I stated earlier, a halt to attacks on populated areas, the nonuse of chemical weapons, the security of merchant vessels, as well as the security of nonmilitary airlines are the main positions of the secretary general. I still maintain these positions and adhere to them. One should bear in mind that the problem of this region must be resolved as speedily as possible. We must follow up this issue with utmost interest. As far as I am concerned, this matter has high priority.

The UN secretary general added: I must say that, without going into details, the most important issue, as far as I am concerned, in my visit to Tehran was listening to the views expressed by your leaders. All of them have expressed their support for the secretary general; this makes me happy, and is something that I hope will continue. This issue is important to the secretary general's efforts. Moreover, I would like to express my gratitude for the welcome accorded me in Tehran.

Commenting on the positions taken by the Security Council, Perez de Cuellar said: The Security Council and the secretary general are two independent units; they are two separate organs. The secretary general is not responsible for the decisions made by the Security Council. I believe that the Security Council is prepared to review the region's issues, for this Council is constantly monitoring the situation in the region and in your country; it pays constant attention to the problems. [end recording]

Then Mr Velayati spoke to our correspondent, saying how the UN secretary general's visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq can play an important role in detering the Iraqi regime from attacking populated areas, violating laws and [word indistinct] international.

[Begin Velayati recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: The UN secretary general, as the head of an organ that should ordinarily be the guardian of international laws, shoulders a heavy responsibility. The recent stands taken by the secretary general were, relatively speaking, just. The recent statement is some sort of condemnation of the deployment of chemical weapons, the bombing of residential areas and striking at merchant vessels; it was welcomed by us.

Later, he expressed the desire to visit the region and then visit Iran and other countries of the region. We welcomed him, providing the trip was a follow up to the statement issued by the UN secretary general; that is, aimed at preventing the violation of international laws.

Our protagonist, namely, the Iraqi regime, stated it wanted either total peace or a total war. By total war, they meant trampling upon everything. What we have always stated and have continued to say is that there is a difference between war and war crimes. As for the war, our position is clear: Our terms are the same as we have already declared. We shall continue this war until ultimate victory and until our terms are completely realized. Our address to the UN secretary general and international bodies concerns war crimes committed by the Iraqi regime. Needless to say, we do have the capability of responding to these acts committed by Iraq; we have already demonstrated that we respond from a position of strength. If they keep striking at our cities, then, despite our inner desires, we shall bomb their cities. Nevertheless, since we consider this act, in itself an inhumane act, we wish to confine it within the bounds of defense and deterrence; we therefore welcome any call issued by competent international officials which are aimed at halting such acts.

The present trip took place after considering the conditions proposed by us for his visit to Iran as well as his acceptance of these terms. During his talks with the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he heard their views. He then stressed during his talks that he would follow up the points contained in his statement. At this specific juncture, we are not asking for anything else from him. We do hope that, as a result of international pressures, Iraq will halt its inhumane measures. [end recording]

Mr Velayati then added: We emphasize that we adhere to the same terms that we have been stating since the beginning of the war. Considering that the Iraqi regime is daily proving that it is becoming a more aggressive and unreliable regime, we shall continue our war against the Iraqi regime until final victory, that is, when the Iraqi people are liberated and rescued from the evil of that regime.

The foreign minister said: By relaying on the report submitted by the UN mission on the condition of Iranian POW's in Iraq, Iran has asked Perez de Cuellar to stop the Iraqi regime from applying pressure and inhuman treatment of Iranian POW's.

### Perez De Cuellar Remarks After Iraq Visit Noted

*LD092135 Tehran IRNA in English 1948 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] Tehran, April 9, IRNA — U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar told reporters before leaving Baghdad for New York today, that Tehran and Baghdad widely differed in their demands in relation with the war, but nonetheless he would continue efforts for a peaceful solution to the war. Asked whether he was satsified with the results of his visit to the two capitals, De Cuellar declined to comment adding he only looked forward to continuing his efforts.

He said while in Baghdad he had conveyed Iran's outlook in relation with the war and expressed his own concern about the war. He did not indicate whether the Iraqi regime had agreed to respect international laws in the war.

On Sunday and Monday and during his stay in Tehran, Iranian leaders briefed the U.N. chief on the Iraqi invasion of Iran, giving him an account of Baghdad's violation of human principles and

international laws. They also made it clear the Iraqi regime (?must) be forced internationally to observe the international laws relevant to the war.

Earlier, Islamic Iran agreed to a statement by the U.N. secretary general calling for an immediate halt on attacks against cities, neutral [words indistinct] and commercial [words indistinct] civil aviation as well as a stop in deployment of chemical weapons.

Reports indicate, however, that officials in Baghdad have refused to respond positively to De Cuellar's peace initiatives. Iraq's attacks upon the Iranian cities on Tuesday and its fresh deployment of chemical weapons on Monday and Tuesday attest to its disregard of the efforts of the U.N. secretary general.

Iranian officials have said bluntly that if the Iraqi regime continues its disregard of international laws, and once the international bodies have proved incapable of checking Iraqi crimes, Iran would not hesitate to retaliate.

### Prime Minister Opens Youth Health Congress

*LD071803 Tehran IRNA in English 1655 GMT 7 Apr 85*

[Text] Tehran, April 7, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi opened a congress for the "health of the youth" in Tehran on Sunday marking the international day of health. The prime minister said Iran has a strong interest in health issues and its role in Third World countries.

He said "With regards to the present situation of the Islamic Republic we have to give primary attention to health."

But the issue is a global matter that involves international values, he said. And the United Nations should pay more attention to the Third World and serve an African as it serves an American.

The prime minister told the congress that technical aspects of medical progress must be accepted while possible deviation in ethics must be scrutinized.

He said an Islamic perspective is needed to look at issues concerning the health of the youth and that opportunities for its growth must be created.

The Islamic Republic will cooperate with the World Health Organization as it cooperates with other international bodies, he said.

### Velayati Receives Message From Libya's Al-Turayki

*LD092143 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] The official responsible for the Libyan People's Bureau in Tehran today met Mr Velayati, minister of foreign affairs, and handed him a message from Mr Al-Turayki, Libya's secretary of foreign liaison, in connection with relations and joint cooperation between the two countries. Expounding on the plots of imperialism and reaction against Libya, he said: Numayri's fall has been a lesson for the United States and regional reaction. This lesson was first received with Al-Sadat and then by Numayri. And now, after Al-Sadat and Numayri, it is Saddam's turn, who has taken refuge in the war of the cities for fear his regime will fall whereby he is making a target of innocent people.

Mr Velayati, too, while expressing thanks for the cordial message from Mr Al-Turayki and referring to the fall of Numayri, expressed the hope that the Muslim people of Sudan would succeed. Mr Velayati also emphasized the stance by the Islamic republic of Iran with regard to supporting the Libyan Jamahiriyah in its struggle against imperialism and reaction.

### Velayati Meets With Pakistani Envoy Gokal

*LD081758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 85*

[Text] Mr Gokal, senior advisor to Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, met with Foreign Minister Velayati this afternoon and conveyed the invitations extended by Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan to Velayati to visit Pakistan.

Then Velayati pointed to the fraternal relations between the two countries and, referring to the war imposed by Iraq against Iran, he said: In spite of the crimes committed by Saddam's regime, this war will end with the victory of the two nations of Iran and Iraq and the just conditions set by Iran will be fulfilled.

Velayati added: When Saddam began this war he thought that he would be victorious within 2 weeks. No one protested against this aggression then. But now, at a time when some of Saddam's allies feel he is on the way out, they are trying to (?protect) him.

Our foreign minister, in connection with the recent escalation of the war by Saddam said: We accepted the 12 June agreement but Saddam violated it. Now although we have the necessary power to retaliate, we are still ready to stop our attacks as soon as Saddam stops attacking residential areas.

Finally, Gokal referred to the formation of the nonmilitary Cabinet and other developments in Pakistan and hoped that the relations between the two countries would expand in the future.

### Velayati Meets Outgoing South Korean Charge

*LD082006 Tehran IRNA in English 1819 GMT 8 Apr 85*

[Text] Tehran, April 8, IRNA — The charge d'affaires of the South Korean Embassy to Tehran Sung-ku Kang bade farewell to the Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. Velayati here today.

Velayati said to the outgoing South Korean Embassy official that he looked forward to witnessing expanding relations between Iran and South Korea.

The Iranian foreign minister also appreciated the efforts of the South Korean official for furthering the relations between the two countries in the area of industry and economy.

### Iran, Brunei Establish Diplomatic Relations

*LD091804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced: With the commencement of diplomatic relations between Iran and Brunei the two countries have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassador level, thus joint efforts are made to bring Third World countries closer together.

### Montazeri Meets With Officials, Basij Head in Qom

*LD071449 Tehran IRNA in English 1722 GMT 7 Apr 85*

[Text] Tehran, April 6, IRNA — Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri expressed hope that Lebanon's Muslim people would maintain their unity in the face of Zionist plots to sow discord among Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims. He made the comment in a meeting with Hojjat ol-Eslam Khaliq who briefed him last week on a recent visit to Lebanon and the formation of a theologocal school there.

A number of officials also met and held separate talks with the ayatollah in Qom last week.

In his talks with Hojjat ol-Eslam Bojnurdi, Ayatollah Montazeri stressed on the need to educate more people in Islamic laws to cope with the growing demand in this field.

Meeting with the head of the Basij forces, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rahmani, the ayatollah praised Basij volunters in the battle fronts, and handed a sum of 8 million riuls (dlrs 89,000) in contribution for the Basij forces.

Among others visiting Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom last week were his personal representative at the Shahid Chamran University along with a group of the university's staffers.

Ayatollah Montazeri reminded the visiting group of the need to improve the academic quality of the university curriculum as well as the need to create a wholesome interface between educators in universities and those teaching in theological schools.

### Montazeri Reportedly Chosen To Succeed Khomeyni

*GF091420 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 8 Apr 85 p 1*

[Sattar Jabbar report]

[Text] In a telephone conversation with *AL-WATAN*, Iranian sources in Paris affirmed that Iranian leader Imam Khomeyni has decided to choose Ayatollah Montazeri as his successor.

The sources said that Montazeri supports the continuation of the war with Iraq and believes that clergymen should maintain control over the state.

They said that Khomeyni has authorized Montazeri to deliver formal legal opinions on a number of important questions.

### Supply Routes to Basra Reported 'Severed'

*LD061528 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Apr 85*

[Text] Various parts of Basra Province have received severe damage from the shelling of Basra and the other regions of southern Iraq by the heavy artillery of the Armed Forces of Islam. The state offices and installations, industrial centers, Ba'th Party Headquarters, and the popular Army headquarters have been heavily damaged.

According to news received from Basra, during the past few days, the shelling of Basra Province in different regions has resulted in the northern incoming and supply routes of the city of Basra being severed.

On the basis of this report, supplies have not been forwarded to Basra via the Baghdad-Basra highway. The Iraqi regime has attempted to dispatch supply lorries through Kuwait and southern Iraq to supply the southern regions of the country.

Meanwhile, some travelers who were able to flee from the southern regions of Iraq to neighboring countries, confirmed that the security of southern Iraq and particularly that of Basra, has been disrupted. The Iraqi security officers are no longer able to control the public who have started to criticize the Saddam regime severely and openly.

Based on the statements of evacuees from Basra, the resumption of shelling by Iranian artillery has brought a hail of fire down on Basra. The sound of heavy shells exploding has not stopped for a second, all around Basra.

### Contagious Diseases Spread at Battlefronts

*GF091710 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 9 Apr 85*

[Text] Contagious diseases are spreading in Iranian border towns near Iraq, especially on the battlefronts.

One revolutionary guard who recently fled from the battlefronts and who has gone to Turkey told the Free Voice of Iran correspondent that malaria and cholera are raging on the battlefronts and in border towns near Iraq. So far hundreds have died. The outbreak of cholera and malaria and other contagious diseases has afflicted thousands in the border towns. Many of the sick have died due to a shortage of doctors and medicines. Due to a lack of health and medical facilities and since corpses remain on the battlefields between Iran and Iraq, in addition to cholera and malaria, dangerous and poisonous insects and reptiles have infested the trenches thus threatening the lives of the soldiers and revolutionary guards.

Although medical teams have been sent to the stricken areas, because of the intensity of the outbreak, they have been able to do little to alleviate the problem.

Our correspondent in Turkey quotes officials in this country as saying that since the escalation of the war, thousands have fled to Turkey and have sought asylum.